

To the News Columns: "Thy People Shall Be My People"

A Minister Who Finds More Pressing Duties Just Now Outside the Pulpit

IF SHIPBUILDING is to be speeded up by speeches, Dr. Charles A. Eaton would appear to be a man eminently qualified for the task. Dr. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, has temporarily given up his parish duties for duties he considers more pressing, entailed by his leadership of the national service section of the United States Shipping Board. At present he is engaged in making speeches to the workers in the various shipyards.

Dr. Eaton is the possessor of opinions and of the ability to express those opinions in vivid and picturesque language. Whether or not they agree with him, people listen to what he says. His sermons have been quoted as much as, per-



Dr. Charles A. Eaton

haps more than, those of any other minister in New York.

Dr. Eaton, who will be fifty years old next month, is a native of Nova Scotia and was educated at the Acadia University, at Wolfville, not far from Longfellow's Evangeline-land of Grand Pre. He raised the funds to complete his college course by teaching and lecturing. His theological degree was received from the theological seminary at Newton, Mass., and his first church was at Natick, in that state. He was then called to Toronto, where, in addition to ministering to a large congregation, he took active part in public affairs and was for five years sociological editor of "The Toronto Globe." In 1901 Dr. Eaton went to Cleveland, where he was for seven years pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church. He was called to the Madison Avenue Baptist Church in 1909.

Just two years ago Dr. Eaton tendered his resignation to his congregation, explaining that he wanted to devote his whole time to what he considered the more important work of arousing the nation to a sense of its responsibilities in the war. But his congregation protested, and after three weeks of reconsideration Dr. Eaton yielded. Last April his congregation as a whole volunteered its services for war.

The Woman Who Heads the Three Minute Women

THE Three Minute Women, who last week began a campaign of literary parallel to that being waged by the Four Minute Men, are headed by Dr. Martha Carey Thomas. For twenty-three years Dr. Thomas has been president of Bryn Mawr College.

Dr. Thomas is sixty-one years old. She was born at Baltimore, Md., and at twenty was graduated from Cornell University. After a year's study at Johns Hopkins she went to Leipzig with the intention of obtaining a doctor's degree. This was given her by the University of Zurich in 1882—the first woman to whom such a degree had been granted. Another year of study abroad, at the Sorbonne, and Dr. Thomas returned to America, just in time to be elected dean of the faculty of Bryn Mawr. Upon the death in 1895 of Dr. James E. Rhoads, first president of Bryn Mawr, she became president. As Cornell's first woman trustee she served from 1895 to 1899; she has been a trustee of Bryn Mawr since 1903. Dr. Thomas is the author of "Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight" and several books on the higher education of women.

Viscount Ishii Becomes Japan's Ambassador to the United States

HE appointment last week of Viscount Kikujiro Ishii as Japanese Ambassador to the United States caused no surprise in diplomatic circles. Baron Sato was recalled early in January, and immediately it was predicted by "the well-informed" that Ishii would replace

him. In view of the fact that he had negotiated an understanding between America and Japan in regard to China there was a widely felt confidence that he would succeed, where Baron Sato failed, in concluding a trade of Japanese ships for American steel.

Viscount Ishii, one of Japan's most distinguished and capable diplomats, and also known as her most patient, is what is called a self-made man; he rose from the ranks. He graduated from the law college of the Imperial Tokio University in 1889 and the following year was ordered to France as diplomatic attaché. Later he was sent as consul to Chemulpo. During the Boxer troubles of 1900 he was in Peking as first secretary of the legation. Later he was made chief of the section of telegraphs and then director of the bureau of commercial affairs in the Foreign Office, and in 1908 was promoted to vice-minister of the department, serving successively under Count Hyashi, Marquis Komura and Viscount Uchida. In 1909 he was created baron in recognition of commercial treaties. In 1912 he was named ambassador to France. Three years later he was made Foreign Minister of the empire.

Viscount Ishii headed the Japanese mission which came to Washington last August to extend to President Wilson and the American government the thanks of the Japanese Emperor for America's entry into the war. This was his second visit to America. Ten years before he



Viscount Ishii

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had come to the Pacific Coast to investigate American legislation against alien landholding.

Ivy Lee Has Gone Across With a Message for France

IVY L. LEE is in France starting a great campaign by the American Red Cross to convince the French the United States is in the war with all her heart and soul, said a small Philadelphia dispatch to the New York papers last Wednesday. To any one who knows a few of the things Mr. Lee has accomplished for his clients, through publicity, this news probably means that the task is already half finished.

Just about a year ago "The New York Herald" published an interview with Mr. Lee which throws light on his career. Quoting from that:

"It is not easy exactly to say what Mr. Lee's work is. He was asked, but he said it was difficult to describe. 'For a while he was executive assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He used to say then that he was engaged in interpreting the Pennsylvania Railroad to the public and interpreting the public to the Pennsylvania Railroad.'

"... I try to translate dollars and cents and stocks and dividends into terms of humanity. If we can make the public see a railroad, not as so many miles of track and so many locomotives, but as so many human beings, the public will understand that railroad," so he said the other day.



Ivy L. Lee

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"So one might say that Mr. Lee is a doctor of publicity or a sort of enlightened Diogenes, who, instead of spending

his life looking for an honest man, uses his lantern to throw light on the truth itself and let the public see it.

"When the Rockefeller family decided to let the public know what was going on in the administration of their vast funds Mr. Lee was the man chosen to open the windows and the doors. He was so successful that other men, wishing to put before the public propositions which might be misunderstood, asked Mr. Lee to help them. They are his clients, just as a lawyer has clients. They go to him to get advice on prospective speeches, announcements, advertising campaigns, so that the public will understand them."

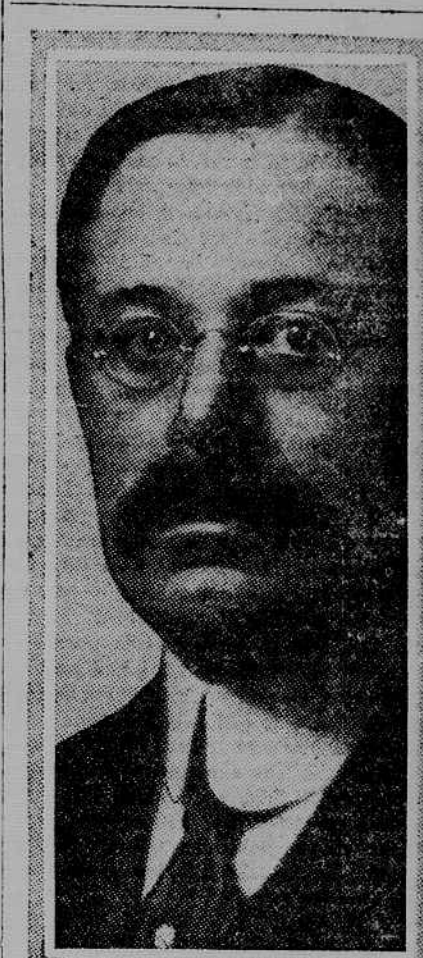
The International Rapid Transit Company is one of Mr. Lee's clients, and the placards announcing that the company requested comment and criticism of its service was one of Mr. Lee's ideas. He handled Billy Sunday's campaign in New York last spring.

S. Stanwood Menken, Who Believes in Being Prepared

THE National Security League, which has just held a "congress of national service" in Chicago, was founded in December, 1914, by S. Stanwood Menken, to support a campaign started by the late Representative Augustus P. Gardner against the nation's unpreparedness. Mr. Menken, the league's first and present president, has been vigorously urging the arrest of Scott Nearing for issuing propaganda

the "most daring and helpful to the Kaiser of any that has been circulated in New York."

Mr. Menken is a lawyer. He was born at Memphis, Tenn., in 1870, was educated in New York, where he graduated from the City College, and took post-graduate work at Cornell and later at Columbia University. He began law practice in 1894 as a member of the firm of Ogden & Beekman; the firm is now Beekman, Menken & Griscom. Mr. Menken was active in city politics as a member of the Reform Club. In 1896 he was organizer of the Hall of Records Association, which enrolled 10,000 members. The same year he was a candidate for justice of the City Court of New York. In 1908 he was organizer of the Democratic League, of which he was chairman. His next organizing venture was the National Security League, which has almost two hundred branches throughout the United States and a membership of more than 100,000.



S. Stanwood Menken

Photo by Elsie MacDonell.

John Skelton Williams Offers Some Corrections

THE following letter from the Controller of the Currency has just been received by The Review:

"Sir: It is not pleasant to ask correction of newspaper articles, but I can see no reason why a man should be expected to submit silently and continuously to untrue assertions concerning himself apparently intended to injure him, even if he is an official of the government.

"In your issue of the 10th, which has been brought to my attention, is an article referring to my appointment on the staff of the Director General of Railroads, in which occurs the following assertion regarding me: 'In 1913, while he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, he was connected with the absorption by the Munsey Trust Company of the United States Trust Company.' This is misleading and flatly untrue, and is contradicted directly by the record and the easily obtainable facts. I was not connected with the absorption by the Munsey Trust Company of the United States Trust Company in any way; I had no personal interest of any kind, near or remote, in either company, and was not a party to the negotiations between these companies.

"The same article says, further, again alluding to me: 'It was charged that he placed a million dollars of public funds at the disposal of the Munsey Trust Company, of which his brother was a director, to assist that institution to meet a possible run following the announcement that it had taken over the United States Trust Company.' This is misleading and is a perversion of the facts so gross and ingenious as strongly to suggest malicious intent by The Tribune's informant. There had been no suggestion of a run on the Munsey Trust Company, but a run on the United States Trust Company had already begun, and threatened disaster to many and a panic. The Munsey Trust Company, on which there had been no run, or suggestion of run, went to the rescue of the United States Trust Company, and thereby stopped the panic.

"Under the law neither I nor any other official of the government had authority to deposit a dollar of public funds in any trust company. The Secretary of the Treasury relieved a tense and dangerous situation and averted strain upon the other banks of the city by depositing a million dollars in eleven national banks here, the government being secured by the deposit with the Treasury Department of ample collateral. These banks with the Munsey Trust Company, enabling it to take over the United States Trust Company without cramping themselves. Confidence was restored immediately. The more than 40,000 depositors of the United States Trust Company were paid in full.

"The Munsey Trust Company, of which my brother was a director, had no connection with the United States Trust Company, but stepped in to save it after a run on it had begun and much anxiety had been caused among bankers and business men here and elsewhere. The Secretary of the Treasury, before the Munsey Trust Company acted, had offered to deposit the million dollars with local national banks if some other banking institution here would take over the United States Trust Company so as to guarantee its deposits and other obligations, but the offer was not availed of.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS.

It is needless, or we hope needless, to add here in our own behalf that no "malicious intent" lurked behind the items of misinformation which unfortunately found their way into The Review's little sketch of Mr. Williams's public career.—[The Editor.]

"Little Stories of Real Life" in Germany

Based Upon Reports in the Latest German Papers Received Here

How a Pig Must Have Light, and Forced Its Owner Into Court

THE proceedings of the Berlin courts continue to bring out evidence illustrating the hardships of living on short commons during war times. Recently one Wilzek, owner of a café, came to grief in a unique way. Certainly no German could have been haled into court before the war for just the offense of Wilzek. But war is the mother of invention, and so he found his way to the bar of the court. Wilzek got into trouble because he could not be satisfied with the few ounces of pork weekly that the Food Administration permitted him to buy. He wanted to "go the whole hog," and—as the German report quaintly phrases it—"he acquired a living hog for fattening purposes." Having no other place for carrying on his "fattening purposes," he put the "bristle-animal" into the cellar. But it "did not feel comfortable in the dark cellar. It grunted and squealed in such a way that Wilzek feared it would disturb his guests in the café."

Here the report continues: "Remarkably enough, the hog behaved itself quietly as soon as a light was brought into the cellar. In order to help the poor animal Wilzek hung an electric bulb on the wire that ran along the cellar ceiling, and then the hog squealed no more. This friendly act had a very bad sequel for Wilzek, for when the inspector called on his next round he found that Wilzek was taking off current that had not yet passed through the electrometer."

That is why he was brought before the court for a fine of \$120.

A Neat Method of Confiscating Meat—But a Detective Got Next

THE struggle for meat formed the background of another case before the courts. Police detectives had observed for some time that a certain automobile was stopping in a suspicious way before restaurants. One detective saw this occur before the Hotel Atlas and decided that he would drop in there several days for his dinners. He found that the house regularly served its guests with meat without clipping the proper coupons from their meat cards, which meant that it was cir-

cumventing the regulations for restricting consumption. "An inspection," adds the report, "brought to light several hundred-weights of beef, pork and fats, which were confiscated." The court fined the proprietor \$100, and the War Usury Office closed his hotel for nine months.

This Man Merely Introduced Himself as "the New Floorwalker"

WAR conditions create many opportunities for crime which did not exist hitherto. For example, the great department stores have frequently to take on new help to supply the places of men called into the army. An enterprising thief saw his opportunity in this state of things and resolved to execute a particularly cool and daring robbery. Entering a store at the busiest hour of the day, he managed to lay aside overcoat and hat, and then moved about the floor in the rôle of an employee of the firm. Going up to a clerk who had charge of a big show window, he introduced himself as the new floorwalker, and asked him to hand out a heavy fur overcoat worth \$450, as it was to be put back into stock and another substituted for it. With his booty in hand he retired to a corner, put it on, and then disappeared. He has not come back yet, but a description of him is in the Berlin papers.

They Ate All They Wanted, Then Grew Talkative

BUT stealing during a food famine has its peculiar dangers, as three other thieves learned to their cost. Not long ago the three—two men and a woman—entered a low tavern in Berlin and stowed themselves away till all the guests had left and the lights were put out. Then they got busy. They ate everything that they could lay hands upon and imbibed copiously of the beer and cordials. But there they blundered. Through long abstinence they had lost their drink-combination, so to speak. Free beer was too strong a temptation and it soon began to talk. The three

grew garrulous and noisy, till their brief revelry was cut short by the appearance of the landlord, who had them arrested. They pleaded that their bodies were so weakened by lack of nourishment that their stomachs could not stand beer.

Lucky Coupon 131 Draws a Pound of "Smearing Material"

ANOTHER glimpse into food conditions at Berlin is afforded by a notice which the city government had inserted in the papers of January 5. It reads as follows:

"The Berlin Magistrat will distribute one pound of marmalade on coupon 131 of the general food card. The Magistrat declares, in answer to complaints, that it regularly undertakes the distribution of 'smearing material' as soon as the goods arrive. At the middle of November one pound of marmalade was distributed, and again the same quantity at the middle of December. A new distribution will take place shortly. Just as soon as the long-expected goods arrive."

It was further announced that four and a half ounces of cheese would be allotted on each family card in several wards inhabited by laboring people.

ANOTHER notice in the Berlin papers announced that in Wilmersdorf (a part of Greater Berlin) the authorities would distribute 3½ ounces of sago or buckwheat meal or flour between Wednesday and Sunday.

\$ \$ \$

THERE was remarkable financial activity in Germany last year. In the depreciated currency of the country bank



—From the Vossische Zeitung

clearings amounted to \$9,112,000,000, compared with \$6,117,000,000 for 1916. The check account business of the postoffices reached \$28,250,000,000, which was a gain of 53 per cent over 1916. The war also called into being many new joint stock companies and gave occasion for many old ones to raise new capital. The total capital absorptions for the year reached \$310,000,000, against \$154,000,000 for 1916.

Railroad Tickets Will Be Reduced, in One Sense of the Word

THE scarcity of paper is still more marked in Germany than in America. One of the Berlin papers recently apologized for the non-appearance of its illustrated sheet on the ground of lack of paper. The railway authorities have taken further steps to economize paper. Bills of lading are to be cut down one-half in size and passenger tickets are to be made smaller and printed on much thinner paper.

Now for the Bells—Germany Needs More Cannon

THE famous Kaiser Bell of the Cologne Cathedral, the largest bell in Germany, struck its last peal on New Year's night, and a crowd of devout persons assembled to take a last farewell of it. The bell, which was cast from French cannon in 1875, is to be taken down and turned into cannon to be used against France. Owing to its huge size—it weighs 27½ tons—it will be cut up by electricity and let down in sections. It was lifted to its position in one of the spires of the cathedral by hydraulic presses in 1877.

The melting down of church bells has now proceeded so far in Germany that artistic people are pleading to have spared bells that form part of particularly beautiful chimes. Specialists are also already discussing plans to be carried out after the war for the restoration of the bells, insisting that some uniform method must

be adopted to get the best artistic result. Even church bells are to be standardized.

That the Americans Are "Taking Advantage" in Russia

THE "Vossische Zeitung" of Berlin prints the following extraordinary canard:

"In Jassy and Galatz (Rumania) the Americans have opened offices to enlist Russian officers for the American army. The Americans are offering high salaries and are taking every advantage of the distress of the Russians."

Mr. Wilson Is Called to Task for Wasting 1,000,000 Speeches

THE "Koelnische Zeitung" reprints a dispatch from Washington to "The London Times" about the preparations made for the circulation of the President's speech of January 8, including the statement that a million copies in the German language were to be dropped behind the German lines. To this the German paper remarks: "Inasmuch as the German papers fully printed the speech, Wilson might just as well have thrown those million copies into the sea. This, moreover, is a new proof of how little he knows about Germany."

Peace Talk at Brest-Litovsk Made—Food Prices Back Down

ACCORDING to the Polish newspapers, the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk caused a big fall in food prices at Warsaw. Sugar dropped from \$1.50 to 80 and 85 cents per Polish pound (about fifteen ounces). Russian tea fell from \$13.75 and \$15 to \$7.50 and \$8.75 a pound; cracked barley from \$25 to \$16 a Russian pound (thirty-six pounds); coffee from \$187.50 to \$112.50 per pound, and herrings from 75 and 87½ cents to 50 and 70 cents apiece. It is added that Russian goods, which had hitherto been held back, were now coming upon the Warsaw market.

High Spots in the Current American Magazines

Step This Way, Gentlemen!

THE real revolution has begun. All the swift events of the last eight crowded months—the sudden debacle of Czarism in February, the brief inglorious attempt of Milukov to establish a safe and sane bourgeoisie republic, the rise of Kerensky and the precarious structure of hasty compromise which constituted the Provisional Government—these were merely the prologue to the great drama of naked class struggle which has now opened. For the first time in history the working class has seized the power of the state, for its own purposes—and means to keep it.—John Reed, ex-Bolshevik "Ambassador" to the United States, in "The Liberator" for March.

"Get a Good Wife—and Win Men's Loyalty"

A MAN who is not happy in his domestic life cannot be thoroughly efficient. If he has to fret and worry over things at home he cannot give the best that is in him to his work. His strength and verve and enthusiasm are detracted from. The main thing is to marry a girl with good common sense. It is not necessary that she should learn a great deal about his business problems; but if she has solid sense she will know how to be sympathetic, how to encourage him, how

to inspire his ambition and how to facilitate the attainment of that ambition by having his home surroundings cheerful and pleasant, by attending carefully to his physical wellbeing and by entering into the spirit of his aims and objects. Good health is extremely important in the struggle for success, and a man's health is dependent in a very large measure upon his home life. A young man in seeking a wife should pay more attention to her heart and her health than to her dowry.—E. P. Ripley, veteran president of the Santa Fe, in "The American" for March.

Baker, Reorganizer

SECRETARY BAKER has recently completed the reorganization of the War Department which he began some months ago. His enemies must admit that he has made an extremely good job of it, and his friends can unaffectedly rejoice in this brilliant vindication of his sound judgment.—"The New Republic" of February 16.

Winning the War—Answer 206,023

THERE is another construction of "Food will win the war." Take the English muffin. As far as I am concerned, take three or four. Take, I say, the English muffin, and use it for ammunition. If

the Boche helmet withstands a creeping barrage of English muffins, the Germans are as great as George Sylvester Viereck (cries of "Treason!") thinks they are. If this be treason, jump in the river.

"Many things will win the war. If I were in charge of such things, I should cause to be issued, for wide dissemination in every government building, factory, garage, hotel, restaurant, store, this placard:

CO-OPERATION
WILL WIN THE WAR
Have a little.

—F. P. A. in "McClure's" for March.

A War of Corruption

LOOK at the situation at the end of 1917, after the war has been carried on for three years and a half. What has been Germany's really important conquest in this struggle? It has been Russia. And how has she conquered Russia? Not by warfare, but by corruption. In the beginning the Russian armies, though inferior to the German in military fitness and in morale, had the upper hand in East Prussia. Then a sort of paralysis seemed to blight them, and the German generals, who had retreated from them at the start, overwhelmed them at the Maturian Lakes.

"Subsequently we have learned that this paralysis, which became chronic, was caused by treachery, and treachery was caused by German bribes."—William Roscoe Thayer, in "The Saturday Evening Post" for February 16.

Brand Whitlock's Story

IT IS the King of the Belgians speaking before the Belgian Parliament:

"J'ai foi dans nos destinées. Un pays qui se défend s'impose au respect de tous; ce pays ne périra pas. Dieu sera avec nous dans cette cause juste! Vive la Belgique indépendante!"

"I have faith in our destiny. A country which defends itself enforces the respect of all; such a country shall not perish. God will be with us in this just cause. Long live free Belgium!"

"The mad, passionate applause breaks all unrestrained now; handkerchiefs are waved, then pressed to weeping eyes—the King seizes his kipi, the Queens and the little princes rise, and the King stalks out, sword clanking; away on stern business now!"

"And I find myself leaning over the balcony rail, a catch in my throat, my eyes moist."

"Then that stillness again in the chamber, intense, vibrant with emotion, the thrill of patriotism, the sense of tragedy, the consciousness of assisting at an his-

toric scene; the deputies remain standing, and the Queen makes her sweeping courtesies again, right and left, then, with the royal children and her suite, retires.

"Then there is a universal inhalation in the chamber, a long breath, and Baron de Broqueville, the Minister of War and Premier, is opening his portfolio, taking out the pages of his speech, standing up. 'A la tribune! A la tribune!'"—Brand Whitlock, in "Everybody's" for February.

General Famine Advancing

NOTHING less than highly sensational is Mr. Hoover's testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture. Contrary to previous government statements, he declares that much of the corn crop is rotting in the fields because of lack of cars; that the crop itself, widely heralded as a bumper one, is composed of only 2,000,000,000 bushels instead of 3,500,000,000; that there are only 100,000,000 pounds of beef where there should be 450,000,000, and that there is a shortage of from 600,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 pounds of pork products and vegetable oils—about 50 per cent of what is required. When these figures are digested, there will be a growing feeling of alarm throughout the country. No wonder Mr. McAdoo is rushing special provision trains to the Atlantic seaboard.—"The Nation," for February 14.